


No. 15,564. 號四十六百五千五萬一第 日四初月二年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 6TH 1908. 五拜禮 號六月三年八零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3. PER M. NET.



WATSON'S
COLD CURE
TABLETS
FOR THE
SPEEDY RELIEF AND CURE OF COLDS
IN THE HEAD & INFLUENZA.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

No. 22.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1897. a1838

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 42

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 575

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By Popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100 **SPORTING REQUISITES**
and **AIR-GUNS in Variety.**
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 23th October, 1906. 1689

A. TACK & CO..
26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST LANDED A LARGE STOCK OF
**WRITTEN and WAINWRIGHT
PEATES.**

EASTMAN'S KODAKS and FILMS.

**DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.**

Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 81

A LING & CO..
18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Next to Messrs. KUHN & KOMOR).
—
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**
—
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.
—
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 1691

PEAK TRAMWAYS LIMITED. COMPANY.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

4.00 a.m. to 9.50 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.50 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
5.15 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,
every 1 hour.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.
5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to
11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux
Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,
General Managers.

Fongkong, 34th May, 1907. 577

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN
"WOLSEY" UNDERWEAR
PURE WOOL, UNSHRINKABLE.

FLANNEL PYJAMAS
\$6.00 \$8.50 \$10.00 PER SUIT.

BATH ROBES. DRESSING GOWNS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

a32

LANE. CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1908.

MIYASAKI & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS.

HEAD OFFICE.—Sakayemachi, KOBE, Japan.
BRANCH OFFICES.—Nishin'hashi, SHIMONOSEKI, Japan, and HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESSES:—

“MIYASAKI,” applying to Head Office and Shimonoseki Branch.
“YUTAKA,” applying to Hongkong Branch only.
A. B. C. 5th Edition used.

THE HEAD and BRANCH OFFICES will receive any Order for

JAPAN COALS.
Y. KUBO, MANAGER, HONGKONG,


No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
a1894

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

PHOTO SUPPLIES.
LONG HING & CO..
17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,			
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,			
OF			
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA			
ESTABLISHED 1835.			
			Per Case.
BRANDY	★ ★ ★ ★	- -	\$21.50
"	★ ★ ★	- - -	19.00
"	★ ★	- - -	16.00
WHISKY, PALL MALL		- -	19.00
"	JOHN WALKER & SONS'		
	OLD HIGHLAND	- -	12.00
"	C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL		
	BLEND	- -	10.00
PORT WINE, INVALIDS		- -	19.00
"	DOUBO	- - -	13.00
SHERRY, AMOROSO		- - -	19.00
"	LA TORRE	- - -	15.25
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.		- -	40.50
THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO			
SIEMSEN & CO.,			
HONGKONG AGENTS.			

CHAMPAGNES.

 **POMMERY & GRENO.**
BOLLINGER & CO.
GIESLER & CO.
POL ROGER.
LANSON PERE ET FILS,
IRROY & CIE.
DUC DE MONTEBELLO.
PAUL DOMMIER & CO.

TELEPHONE No. 75.
SOLE AGENTS:— CALDBROOK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, 131st January 1908.
15, Queen's Road Central.

R. F. HUME & CO.
 Telephone 381 Cab's Address "HUMANITY" HONGKONG. P. O. Box 404.
 Codes A.B.C. 5th Edition and Holsapfel's Private.
HOLZAPFEL'S COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.
 (R. F. HUME, Representative).
 S.S. "MAURETANIA" the largest and fastest Mail Steamer afloat, was Painted with
 Holsapfel's International Composition.
WINE GROWERS' SUPPLY CO.
HONGKONG IMPERIAL BREWERY CO., LD.
IMPORTERS OF ALL BRANDS OF MANILA CIGARS:
C. E. WARREN & Co., TILE MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible]

TRADE
MARK

TEN YEARS OLD.

\$14 PER DOZEN.

"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY

BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND

FROM THE

ORIGINAL RECEIPT of 1746.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BREWSTER & CO., LIMITED. PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL. TELEPHONE No. 698.			
Strand Magazine; New Volumes ...	\$4.75	Life Giving Energy, by Ebbard ...	\$5.00
A Sketch of Chinese History, by Rev. T. Hawks Pott ...	4.50	Machine Design, by Benjamin ...	6.50
The Loog ago and Later on, by Bromley	4.50	The Chain Invisible, by Gill ...	1.75
Rambles in Woman Land, by Max O'Rell ...	3.75	These Three, by Reynolds ...	1.75
Stanford's Asia, by A. H. Keane ...	10.50	The Little Wonder, by Nat. Gould ...	1.60
Sport and Travel in India and Central America, by Bogot ...	2.75	Furze the Cruel, by Teavenna ...	1.75
The Christian, by Hall Caine, dramatised	90	EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES; Choice Brands.	
India, Burma and Ceylon, by Blandford	1.75	ATUMS \$2.25 per 100; Sale \$1.5 per 100.	
Manual of Photography, by Bothomley	89	ALSO	
The Other Side of the Lantern, by Sir Frederick Treves ...	9.50	THREE CASTLES, VIKING NAVY CUT, THE GARRICK &c.	
Comic History of England, by A. Beckett, fine illustrations, by Leech	5.50	THE "BLICK" TYPEWRITER; Visible and Beautiful Writing; No Ribbons + Price of the Ordinary No. 5, \$5.00; No. 7, \$12.50.	
The Story of The Orgau, by Williams ...	2.50		
British Nigeria, by Ferryman ...	7.50		
The Great Siberian Railway, Illustrated	12.00		

CHAMPAGNE
G. H. MUMM & CO.,
THE MOST POPULAR WINE.

Can be had in the following qualities:—

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER BRANDS.

SERVED IN ALL CLUBS AND FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN THE COLONY, AND FROM SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907.

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1906

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1907. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On-sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 26th February 1907

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
Well Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort
Ladies' & Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Room
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
a39 A. P. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
a253

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

"KINGSOLERE"
PRIVATE HOTEL.
APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address: { "SACHSOLA."
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
Proprietors, MRS. G. SACHSE.

"BRAESIDE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate. Telephone No. 690.

Apply to— Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 1240

THE GRAND HOTEL.
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE,
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS
Situating in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

F. DOMBALLE
M. MAILLE Propriétaires.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMEEN—CANTON.
—
FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
On the British Concession,
Electrically Lighted.
Every Modern Comfort and Convenience at
Reasonable Rates.
Under the Personal Superintendence of
H. HAYNES, late Manager Hongkong Hotel
MACAO HOTEL.
TELEGRAMS—FARMER, MACAO,
MACAO, CHINA.
—
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under-
experienced European Management,
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
a461 WM. FARMER Proprietor.

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANTARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA).
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.

Most pleasant resort for those desirous of few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers arriving a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. Two steamers (s.s. *Sui An* and *Sui Tai*) daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address:—"BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply

216 THE MANAGER.

VISITORS TO CANTON.
Should purchase—
**"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON,
BY THE PEARL RIVER."**
BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (R.S. "FATHAN"
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
Price ————— \$1.90

On Sale at
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,
Messrs. KNELL & WALSH,
Messrs. W. BREWER & CO.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co
Hongkong, 4th October, 1909.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
(LIMITED)

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PORT:

Per Doz. Per Bottle.

B.-OLD TAWNY, ...	\$15	1.25
C.-SUPERIOR LIGHT INVALID, (old bottled) ...	\$18	1.50
D.-VERY FINE OLD TAWNY, Superior. Quality (old bottled) ...	\$25	2.10

SHERRY:

Per Doz. Per Bottle.

B.-LIGHT DRY, ...	\$13.00	\$1.10
C.C.-SOLERA, ...	17.50	1.50
D.-SUPERIOR PALE DRY, ...	19.50	1.65
E.-FINEST PALE Dry, Nutty (old bottled), ...	25.00	2.15

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
resses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that
the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Cable: A.S.W. 5th Ed. Fisher.
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VORX ROAD G.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MARCH 6TH, 1908.

It seems there are actually people, British people, who are unconvinced of the justice of China's claim against the Canadian Government for compensation for the damages inflicted upon Chinese subjects during the anti-Asiatic riots at Vancouver last September. China is said to be claiming about £26,000, but the amount does not matter at present. It will be a question of fact; what we are now concerned with is a question of principle, of simple honour. We have seen comments indicating some amusement at China's "cheek" in this connection; the colloquialism must pass because it is the only one that accurately fits the case. Whenever in the last half century or more there have been disturbances in the Chinese provinces, generally somewhere near to a Treaty Port, and the subjects of Treaty Powers, including British, have suffered, the Chinese Government has always been fined for it, and has always paid. The argument has been that the Peking Government, whether it could or could not have prevented the disorders, was responsible. It ought to set about making its administration effective throughout the whole Empire, and then it would not have to pay so much monetary compensation for damages caused within its borders. This was quite reasonable, and the only reason for this recapitulation is that it ought in honour to be remembered when considering the present claim against Canada. It is true that in the past Chinese subjects in foreign countries have frequently suffered without getting compensation or the active sympathy of their Government, and it may

also be true that if Japan's claim in connection with the Vancouver riots had not been made and admitted, China's might not have been heard of. That does not affect the justice of the present demand, however. Previous neglect cannot be held to vitiate China's present determination to do its duty to its subjects and protect their rights. Nor ought we to be swayed, of course, by the reflection that Japan could perhaps demand where China has to beg. When the claim is formally presented to Canada, and its details passed as according with facts, we take it Canada cannot reasonably hesitate to admit its liability. The British Imperial Government cannot afford to countenance any quibbling in a case of the sort.

Lady Lugard leaves to-day on a trip to Shanghai.

Yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the top floor of the house 225 Queen's Road Central, near to the Fire Brigade Station. The firemen promptly turned out with the hose and extinguished the flames which at one time seemed likely to envelop the building.

An enterprising Japanese, the "Canadian Courier" states, has purchased 25,000 acres of irrigated land from the C.P.R. east of Calgary. He has embarked on a colonization scheme to bring out Japanese to farm this land; a company has been capitalised; 200 Japanese will arrive in the spring and begin growing sugar-beets in Alberta; a refinery will be erected next year.

A substantial loss falls on the London Marine Insurance market through the destruction by fire of the British steamer "St. Cathbert." She has been burnt at sea off the Nova Scotia coast, while on the voyage from Antwerp to New York. It is understood that the cargo was somewhat similar to that in the steamer "Strathgylion," which has been twice on fire at Falmouth. The "St. Cathbert," owned by Rankin, Gilmore, and Co., is 4,554 tons, built in 1904 and valued at £53,000.

The Merchant Service Guild have recently represented to the Royal Humane Society the circumstances of a very plucky attempt at rescue of a drowning man performed by their member, Lieut. F. E. Storey, R.N.R., Third Officer of the R.M.S. "Mauretania." The Secretary of the Guild has now received for presentation to Mr. Storey their testimonial on vellum signed by the Prince of Wales as President, Colonel Sir Horace Montagu, Chairman, and Major F. A. C. Claghton, Secretary. The testimonial states that the Committee of the Society have resolved unanimously that Mr. Storey is justly entitled to the honorary decoration of the Society inscribed on vellum which is awarded him for having on the 6th December 1907 gone to the rescue of Michael Doran who was in imminent danger of drowning in the dock at Liverpool, and whose life he gallantly attempted to save.

Mr. Andrew Hope, of 38, Prospect Park, Exeter, writes:—In the "Daily Graphic" of January 27th the death was announced of Mr. Edward Oakes, residing near Stafford, who claimed to be the oldest living Freemason. Permit me to point out that, as far as I can ascertain, the oldest Freemason, not only in the United Kingdom, but probably in the world, is Dr. Dashwood Kingston, of Heavitree House, near Exeter. Initiated as a member of the Thistle Lodge of Edinburgh in March, 1837, he has therefore been a Mason for over seventy years. In reply to a communication from me on the matter, I have received from him the following:—"Your memory serves you quite correctly, and I have much pleasure in being able to corroborate your statement. I am now in my ninety-fifth year, and I am writing this note without the aid of glasses." I think that the venerable masonic must be the oldest, gentlemen living, both in years and in Freemasonry.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

J. R. M. Smith	...	\$100
Punchard Lowther & Co.	...	100
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf Co.	...	100
Carlotti & Co.	...	50
Sir P. Chater, C.M.G.	...	50
W. G. Humphreys & Co.	...	50
Johnson Stokes & Master	...	50
Lane, Crawford & Co.	...	50
Molchers & Co.	...	50
Renter Brockelmann & Co.	...	50
Slemssen & Co.	...	50
E. & O. S. N. Co.	...	50
E. E. & A. C. Telegraph Co.	...	50
Canada Pacific Railway Co.	...	50
J. D. Hutcheson & Co.	...	50
Meyer & Co.	...	50
Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	...	50
A. S. Watson & Co.	...	50
Abdoolah Ebrahim & Co.	...	25
A. F. Arculli	...	25
Blackhead & Co.	...	25
Bradley & Co.	...	25
British-American Tobacco Co.	...	25
Burton & Hatt	...	25
Carruthell & Clarke	...	25
Cavender Palace & Co.	...	25
China Export and Import Co.	...	25
Denny & Bowley	...	25
Douglas S. S. Co., Ltd.	...	25
Dodwell & Co.	...	25
A. M. Easoboy	...	25
Fairall & Co.	...	25
Gibb, Livingstone & Co.	...	25
Gilman & Co.	...	25
J. D. Humphreys & Son	...	25
Hon. F. H. May	...	20
E. Osborne	...	20
W. Brower & Co.	...	20
J. W. C. Bonnar	...	5

TELEGRAMS.

(DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.)

DISASTROUS SCHOOL FIRE.

LONDON, March 5th.

Fire broke out in a school in Cleveland and 170 children were killed.

ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA.

LONDON, March 5th.

The Prince of Wales visits Canada at the end of July, for the tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

LONDON, March 5th.

The lockout in the cotton trade has commenced. It affects 60,000 looms.

COUNT OKUMA EXPLAINS.

Tokyo, March 5th.

Count Okuma at an Indo-Japanese dinner, dwelt on the relations between Japan and India over a period of 1300 years and expressed his admiration of English rule in that empire. He emphasised the necessity of Indians proving themselves worthy of self-government before they could reasonably expect autonomy. He took this opportunity of explaining that his commercial speech at Kobe some months ago had been grievously misinterpreted and invested by many newspapers with a political meaning that he never intended it to convey. All he had done was to urge upon his compatriots the necessity of availing themselves of every opportunity to extend their export trade with India which at present amounted only to one tenth of the value of the imports. Mr. John H. Gubbins, C.M.G., of the British Embassy was present.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution in favour of a reduction of armaments, was rejected by the House of Commons, by 320/73. The opposition supported the Government. Mr. Asquith declared that while Great Britain's naval policy was purely defensive, her unassailable supremacy must be maintained, as a matter of life and death. Mr. Asquith insisted on an adequate force in India, but said that other Colonial garrisons should be reduced.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The French Government is despatching 5,200 troops as a reinforcement to Casablanca. The unrest on the Algerian frontier is attributed to the emissaries of Mulai Hafid, who have been preaching a Jihad, and also to the old Algerian agitators, who have never become reconciled to French rule.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO FREE STATE.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The King of Belgium, and the Government agreed on a basis for a Congo Convention providing for the surrender of the Congo Domain to the Congo State in return for a fund, not exceeding 80,000,000 Francs to be created for carrying out public works in Belgium, if so desired by the King.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The Bandmann Opera Company arrived here yesterday by the English Mail from India and opened a short season in the Colony. Several they were cordially received by an appreciative audience which welcomed the first performance of "The Girls of Gotenborg," one of the latest London successes, with enthusiasm. The cast was particularly strong, and old favourites and new faces were heartily greeted. Mr. Dallas took the leading comedy part. The same piece will be produced to night and to-morrow.

"The Miyako Hotel Guide to Kyoto and the surrounding districts" is now reached its third edition. The guide book, which is one of the many interesting productions for the benefit of visitors to Japan has been largely re-written, entirely re-arranged, the bulk decreased, the information increased, and two maps added. The author, Mr. B. Thomson, is to be congratulated on his well-written and beautifully illustrated book.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 5th March.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE SWATOW REFORMER.

Their Lordships heard argument on the subject of costs in the action in which In Kai Shing, known now as the Swatow reformer, appealed against the judgment of the Police Judge upholding a decision of Mr. Hazland, the Magistrate, in the extradition case heard before him. It will be remembered that the Full Court, last week, sustained the appeal and discharged In Kai Shing. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the appellant, and the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. Ros Davies), instructed by Mr. Bowley, Crown solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

The Attorney-General intimated at the outset that he thought he could save the time of the Court by stating that he agreed that the Court had discretionary power to grant costs in such actions.

Sir Henry explained that his application was for costs against the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol. There was the case of the Queen against Jones, which his friend had examined and now conceded that the court had jurisdiction in awarding costs.

The Chief Justice said they should exercise their discretion and award costs in this case.

The Attorney-General intervened with a request to explain why he was prepared to concede the point he had. Their Lordships decided that the Code of Civil Procedure applied in this case.

The Chief Justice did not think the Code of Civil Procedure could be substituted for the Judicature Act. It might be that under the Judicature Act criminal proceedings could be taken, but they certainly could not be taken under the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Attorney-General said he understood his Lordship to say it was not a criminal trial.

The Chief Justice replied that it was criminal proceedings. He could not say that habeas corpus was a civil procedure.

Sir Henry submitted that it was.

The Attorney-General asked the Court to exercise its discretion in favour of the Crown or at any rate as far as their Lordships could deem it just to do so. In the case of Bell and Cox, already referred to, the court gave appellant the costs of the appeal but not the costs in the Court below. In this case the points on which his learned friend had succeeded in obtaining their Lordships' judgment were not taken before Mr. Justice Wise in the Court below. So far as the merits of the case were concerned they had won all round. Referring to the form of the application, that their Lordships should grant costs against the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, he said he did not know what form their Lordships' decision to award costs would take, but he presumed they would be against the Crown.

The Chief Justice—The Crown is not a party.

The Attorney-General added that in this case the Officer of the Crown was merely acting in obedience to warrants addressed to him and he submitted that no order could possibly be made against him. If his learned friend obtained costs against that Officer he would have the right of action for false imprisonment.

The Chief Justice—Yes, in this case it would be the Crown only.

The Attorney-General—I object to the precedent being established. If costs would lie against the prison officer in carrying out the duty placed upon him it might open the door to action for false imprisonment.

The Chief Justice—I quite follow you.

The Attorney-General pointed out that the Crown here represented the Chinese Government. Proceeding, he said that he was obliged to concede that their Lordships had discretionary power, but having regard to all the circumstances and to the fact that the point upon which the appeal succeeded was a purely technical one and one which had not been raised at the last hearing, he would ask their Lordships to say that this was not a case in which costs should be awarded at all.

Sir Henry—I would ask your Lordships to give me costs in the Court below.

The Chief Justice—We are going to. The case is a peculiar one as the error was by the Magistrate, and by the Court in consequence. Under the procedure which has grown up in the Colony we are not surprised—I certainly am not—that a man struggling for his liberty might not have put his whole case before my learned brother. Certainly on the case, as put before us, I find that the man is entitled to regain his liberty and that this is a case in which the costs should be given against the Crown.

Mr. Justice Wise—I concur.

Sir Henry—Before the Magistrate as well?

The Chief Justice—Yes.

We have received the Jubilee issue of "The Bookmaker," which was one of the earliest of trade journals. It is more than a trade journal. It is one of the best of guides to current literature, and for the ordinary professional and business man who wishes to keep abreast of the age but has not time to go deeply into the many new books, it will serve his purpose better than the Athenaeum or the Academy, although he will not expect to find reviews of the same high literary merit as he will find in these weeklies or even in "The Times" and some of the better class daily papers both London and provincial. The writer of this notice, joined the book trade as a boy not long after "The Bookmaker" started. It has been his companion ever since and he has found none better. That it was published on the right lines is proved by the fact that in form and style of matter it has been scarcely changed since the first number of which a photographic reproduction is given with the Jubilee issue. Besides articles of trade and general interest this number contains one on "Some of the great houses" with portraits of many of the leading publishers, the Longmans, Murfys, Smith, MacMillan, Bohn, and others, whose names are familiar as household words.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirty-ninth meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held at the offices yesterday. Mr. R. Shewan presided and there were present Messrs. E. Shellin, A. Fuchs, W. Helms, H. W. Slade, G. Friesland, G. J. Tomlin (secretary), K. D. Gasdar, J. Orange, J. M. E. Machado, A. H. M. da Silva, and H. F. Hickmann.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen. The Directors' report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual system of taking them as read. No doubt the declaration of a 50 dividend and 25 bonus, the same as last year, came to many of you as a surprise, and as we had made it, we determined to keep up the record and pay the same dividend, and so we are only adding \$25,648.10 to extra reserve fund. It is certainly true that we watch our reserve fund closely, and try to increase it gradually, but when we added \$90,000.00 to it last year, we could afford to do less this time. The year 1906 did not work out as well as we could have hoped as the losses were extraordinarily heavy, but this is what must be expected to happen occasionally. You will notice from our list of agents that we are now working in Japan, Bombay and Java, where we trust to do well. Looking at our working account for 1907, you will notice that the sum carried forward of \$372,432.78 shows a gain of \$9,452.13 over that of the previous year, which must be considered satisfactory. The Company's Surveyors have reported on the properties under mortgage to us, and we are satisfied that we have ample margin in all cases. Before moving the adoption of the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1907, I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be put relating to the business before the meeting.

There being no questions, the report was adopted on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. ORANGE.

Mr. MACHADO moved, and Mr. DA SILVA seconded, the confirmation of the appointment of Messrs. Shellin, Fuchs, Helms, Slade and Friesland as directors. Agreed to.

Mr. ORANGE proposed that Messrs. Shewan and Slade be re-elected directors.

Mr. MACHADO seconded, and the proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. DA SILVA, seconded by Mr. GUZDAR, Messrs. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Warrants will be posted this afternoon.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS BY MAIL.

The mail via Siberia, arriving here on Wednesday evening, is dated London February 5th. It brought the following Parliamentary news.

REPATRIATED CHINESE.

Mr. W. T. Wilson (Lancashire, S. E. West-hamshire) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies if he could state the number of Chinese who were repatriated from South Africa during the year 1907.

Mr. Churchill—The numbers repatriated were, during the first quarter, 1,183; during the second quarter, 1,947; during the third quarter, 5,081; and during the fourth quarter, 19,876; making a total for the 12 months of 19,062. (Cheers.)

Mr. Myer (Lancashire, N.).—My I ask whether these Chinese have been replaced by native labour?

Mr. Churchill—Yes, Sir. Up to the present their places have been much more than filled by native labour.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS.

Mr. Hay (Shropshire, Hereford) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the Secretary of State was satisfied with the existing constitution and administration of the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies; what were the arrangements and conditions under which clerks entered this office; whether they underwent a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, as in the case of other Government departments; and, if not, would he say why this was not done.

Mr. Churchill—The hon. member is no doubt aware of the extensive inquiry instituted in 1901 by the right hon. member for West Birmingham and of the views expressed in a published despatch of February 28, 1904, which emanated from the late Colonial Secretary. The Secretary of State informs me that he accepts generally the position assumed by his predecessors with regard to the office of the Crown Agents. The clerks in the office are not Civil servants, and are therefore not subject to the conditions under which Civil servants enter the Service. They are nominated by the Crown Agents, who are responsible for their selection and for the adequate performance of their duties.

In answer to further questions from Mr. Hay, Mr. Churchill said this question had received a great deal of consideration, and it was one on which great differences of opinion existed. He could not say at the present moment whether any change would be made. He did not think any new matters would be brought to notice other than those set out in the despatches of the late Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Hay asked whether a sum of a quarter of a million sterling or thereabouts was now held by the Crown Agents; and, if so, how that money was invested, by whom administered, and under what check.

Mr. Churchill—The Office Reserve Fund of the Crown Agents, to which I presume the hon. member refers, amounted on December 31 last to £431,310. It is intended to provide for the pensions of the Crown Agents and their staff, and to cover deficiencies in the income of the office which may be caused by fluctuations of business. It is invested in securities approved by the Secretary of State, in the names of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Crown Agents. The Crown Agents are charged with its management and application under the direction of the Secretary of State. It forms a part of the accounts of the Crown Agents, which are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

January 31.

DINNER LIVING.

The city of Paris is becoming more and more unhabitable for those with limited means; the prices for the necessities of life are so high, the cost of commodities this year have been remarkably high, which explains why so many people have found it absolutely impossible to purchase large quantities. Frugal as the French are, living has had to give place to mere existence; this is particularly the case among the working classes, who find it more and more difficult each day to make ends meet. In order to pay their way, thousands have to deprive themselves of food; half-rations, indeed have become the order of the day among artisans. Were not French women model housewives, living would be out of the question. It is no secret that workmen and workwomen in France receive very poor salaries as compared with their British brothers and sisters. With such scanty allowances, they have really to do "miracles," for food, beverages, clothing, rent rates and taxes, travelling, are simply enormous as compared with the cost of similar things in Great Britain. Go where you will, you are certain to hear reiterated complaints that things were never so dear, as they are at the present moment. This, together with the fact that the cost of living in this country has with, in the past few years shown marked increase is no exaggeration. Residents will tell you that bread and meat, eggs and butter, vegetables and fruit—all have gone up in price, while rents go higher every day. For this state of things many reasons are given; for instance, the baker will tell you that bread is dearer, because he has to pay more for flour. The butcher attributes the rise in the price of meat to the severe frost which causes the latter to shrink, while the market-woman avows that the hens find it too cold to lay eggs, and that everything is frozen in the ground. Apropos of the rise in the cost of farm produce the following explanation is given. The country towns are no longer the sleepy hollows that they were. Neither are their inhabitants so unsophisticated. At one time the farmers went off to market with their produce, prepared to take what they could get, and if they had good luck or were practised hagglers, they generally considered that they had done as well as they had any reason to expect. They were simple in their tastes, and had no expensive habits. To-day all that is changed. The newspapers, the travelling habit, and the frequent inter-communication between town and country have spoiled the simple provincial, and his rustic contentment has given place to a desire to ape the inhabitants of the City. Before the farmer leaves for the market now he studies the commercial intelligence columns of the daily newspapers, and thus knows exactly what his cattle are worth. Consequently, he stands out for the highest market price, and cites the current quotations in support of his demands. His wife is just as well posted on the subject of eggs and butter, and, besides, she is much more exacting than her mother was. Her frequent visits to Paris, Lyons, or Marseilles as the case may be, have changed her notions as to what is good enough for herself and her daughters. Formerly they were quite well satisfied with the fashions of the local dressmaker, and modes of the village milliner. But now they want something more stylish. So gowns and hats must be sent from the capital or nearest big city, and as they naturally cost more, the farm stock must be disposed of at higher prices than before. Another item which helps to swell the living expenses is the higher wages paid to servants. Not so many years ago a good general servant was quite content with from 25 to 30 francs a month. To-day an inexperienced girl of twenty will easily ask 40 to 45 francs, while 55 francs are frequently paid to domestics per month. If they were worth it, one would not mind so much, unfortunately the majority are not.

RELICS.

A most interesting presentation has just been made to this capital by a certain Madame Blavet. It consists of the furniture which was used by the Royal Family, during their imprisonment in the Temple. Among the items are included the bed of the Princess Elizabeth, the quilt which was used by Marie Antoinette, and a box of toys of the little Dauphin; chairs, tables and books are also included in the gift; and, finally, the lock-smith's instruments with which the unhappy King passed his time while awaiting execution. The whole collection is now lodged in the Musée Carnavalet.

MUSEUM OF CRIMINOLOGY.

Better late than never. It has at last been decided to establish a Criminological Museum in Paris. There will be stored in this collection such things as the weapons that have been used by famous criminals, confiscated machinery for the manufacture of false coins and other relics of crime. The museum will be installed at the Palais de Justice, but will be visible only by special permission.

A correspondent at Constantinople writes: Even in the country of beautiful possibilities, it is not every day that a notorious brigand is retired with a State pension of 1,000 piastres per month, so that a circumstance of the kind which has just occurred, is worth chronicling.

Tchakidany, whose field of operations has been the Smyrna Vilayet, is the individual thus to be honoured by a Sultan's generosity, and for the future he will live in undisturbed peace on a farm which has also been granted him on his promising to lay down arms. Neither police nor Albanians are to be allowed to violate this sanctuary. His band consisted of only seven men besides himself, but they were all equally daring, and in numerous conflicts with the military rendered only too good accounts of themselves. Each of these minor heroes now receives a monthly pension of 800 piastres as compensation for loss of business.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

PRESENT.—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS BARKER, JOHN DEATHY, LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. REES, DAVIES, (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General), Hon. Commander BASIL R. H. TAYLOR, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. H. K. M. B. C. M. G. M. G. Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE, Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by direction of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minute No. 8, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS seconded. His EXCELLENCY the Governor rose to speak to a Bill of somewhat unusual interest, and importance, an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903.

The Commission which my predecessor appointed reported as long ago as 18th April last. It may seem that a somewhat unusually long time has elapsed since the Governor was in a position to bring forward the present Bill. But I would remind you that an Ordinance was passed in June last to deal with certain aspects of the open spaces, re-arranging lanes, and other matters. The Officer administering the Government had to report on the necessity of appointing a committee to report more precisely to the Commission on the matter of public health.

The report of the committee was received in August last. Then the question as to the relation between the Sanitary Board and the Building Authority was a matter which necessitated exhaustive inquiry by experts and the report of those who were appointed to deal with that question has not been, comparatively recently received by the Government. Many of the earlier recommendations of the Commission involved executive action which did not necessitate any amendment of the law, and in many respects this executive action has been taken, or is being taken. The Bill incorporates a large number of amendments which were found necessary from time to time, since the Principal Ordinance was passed in 1903, and have taken considerable time and work. I could wish that my predecessor had been here to carry through the legislation which the Bill incorporates. He would have dealt with it with more ability, and with more fluency of speech than I am able to command. But I will not yield to him in my endeavour to fully maintain the interests of the colony, and of the community in the efforts which I have made to that end. I would first remind you of the history and constitution of the Commission whose report may be said to be the immediate preceding cause of the present legislation. Complaints had been made by the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board, and others, that the hands of some of the members of the staff of the Sanitary Board were not as clean as they might be, and that some bribery and corruption existed. The idea was conceived by my predecessor of appointing the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board to investigate these charges, more especially because those who were accused were government officials. The terms of reference to the committee were expanded into an inquiry into the administration of the sanitary law, and Sir Matthew Nathan in preceding correspondence expressly said he had no intention of modifying the law, and that the committee was appointed to that end. Afterwards the terms of reference were extended to investigate the "inconsiderate and to investigate certain charges of irregularity and corruption and secondly whether the administration of the existing law was satisfactory or not whether the law was adequate, which as I have said was expressly excluded. The investigation into the conduct of the officials could, of course, not be conducted without the power to compel witnesses to attend, and to take evidence, and therefore the committee became a commission. I have said some words on this point because I think it has been assumed that the Commission was a representative one with unlimited scope of investigation. That was not so. No Government official sat among its members to assist them; the Commission being entirely of members of the Sanitary Board. If the scope of its investigations had been unlimited I think we might naturally suppose that a larger sphere of interest and experience would have been represented on the Sanitary Board than were represented by the able and public spirited and experienced gentlemen who formed the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board. I have, gentlemen, nothing but admiration for the way in which the Commission attacked the problems before it. For a space of nearly a year they gave up their private time to the investigation, and they brought to bear on that work great capacity, and industry, and large local knowledge. Though the scope extended beyond what was the original intention of the Government, and covered the ground that has been covered by two previous Commissions from England, in 1892 and 1898, by Messrs. Osborne and Chadwick, they never the less made some very useful suggestions, some of which are embodied in the Bill before us, and some of which have already been given effect to by executive action. I would remind you that one of these Special Commissions, which I have alluded to the second of them, submitted a draft Bill for our Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903. The report of the Commission gradually assumed the form of a severe criticism both of the past and present action of the Government. It included matters which had been settled by the Secretary of State, but as there was no official sitting on the Commission who was familiar with the correspondence between the Government and the Secretary of State, who might have been able

to correct the misapprehensions old controversies were awakened which had been settled by different Governments at different times, and the remedies which appeared most suitable had been applied with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. But it is impossible to rise from a perusal of this report, and the evidence which supports it, without feeling that the Colony owes a very great debt of gratitude to those public spirited gentlemen, who, as I have said, devoted such a large portion of their time to the investigation of these public questions. Under the circumstances that originated that Commission which I have described, honourable members will, I think, agree that it was my bounden duty to very carefully investigate their various recommendations, which have been made by the Commission which was not representative of the whole community—before the Bill was produced which is now before us. I have given very careful consideration and much thought to the report of the committee and with some of their proposals. I do not not find myself in agreement—I speak only of some of their proposals. I do not think that they represent the wish of the entire community. Of these I will speak presently. The Bill before you, like the report of the Commission itself, deals with a vast amount of detail, into which I do not propose to enter. I will confine myself in my observations to the larger principles. Attached to the Bill is a statement of the objects and reasons of each clause and we shall be able to consider those in committee when we discuss the Bill clause by clause. There is no clause in the Bill referring to corruption or bribery, which would involve executive action, but no alteration of the law, and in no direction did the committee do better service than they did in exposing certain malpractices. You will recollect that the government took immediate and effective action in regard to the disclosures made. I think myself the best way to prevent such malpractices would be the appointment of a working head of the department who will be able to keep the subordinates under his immediate discipline and control. That brings me to the question of the administrative head of the Sanitary Department, and the President of the Sanitary Board. In the present Bill now before us or in the general principles which was embodied in section 3 of Ordinance 23 of 1903. Experience has proved and the Commission very forcibly pointed out that it is not desirable for the Principal Medical Officer to combine the duties of administrative head of the department with the many arduous and responsible duties he has as Principal Medical Officer, nor do I think myself that it is sound in principle that the expert of the Board whose views may be set aside on the financial or policy should himself be President of the Board. The present Medical Officer of Health agrees with this view but if he is to be effectively relieved of his duties as administrative head of the department and President of the Board and resume his proper position as independent adviser to the Government he should, I think, no longer be a member of the Board at all nor do I think he having been President should be relegated to "a less responsible position." I am myself of the opinion that the Medical Officer of Health should not have a seat on the Board. It has been urged that he is a servant of the Board responsible for carrying out the decisions of the Board, but the President is no less a servant of the Board to carry out its decisions so it seems to me to be an anomaly that he who carries out the decisions of a corporate body should be a member of that body. It seems to me an anomaly that he should not be so. The fact that he has a vote is likely to enhance his sense of responsibility. His opinions are made public and recorded in the proceedings of the Board. The Sanitary Board weigh in their deliberations the questions of finance and policy and they decide what shall be the issue. The Board who substitutes the Medical Officer of Health for the Captain Superintendent of Police. I am well aware that this point is arguable and has been argued before and I do not feel disposed to insist upon it if the views of the majority are obviously against it. The Government propose that the new head of the department to take the place of the Principal Medical Officer should be a cadet officer with the experience of the Chinese, in the Chinese language, and of administrative capacity. In this view I believe the Commissioners agree. It would however, gentlemen, be idle for me to burke the real issue which the Commission raised—whether the administrative head of the department should be responsible to the Sanitary Board or to the Government. I have given very careful consideration to this point, and I cannot see how an officer who is appointed by the Crown and paid by the Crown—an officer who holds his position by the pleasure of the Crown and whose career is bound up in the efficiency of the department, and who can only be removed or removed by the Government, can be responsible to any other body but the Government. It is not analogous to quote the case of a company, whose chairman is a servant of the directors. A chairman of a company can be removed or deposed at any time by the directors. If he has been appointed under the articles of association as a permanent chairman these articles can be altered at any time by a meeting of shareholders. The company administrators entirely its own funds. As an executive head of the department he is an officer of the Government, and as such he is appointed and discharged by Government. It seems to me he must be like every other head of a department amenable to the Government. The recommendations of the Commission on this point were signed by the whole of the members but I think I am correct in saying that more than one agrees more or less with the views which I have stated. The working head of the department must in my opinion be given full powers of discipline and control of the day to day routine of the department, more especially as the Sanitary Board itself only meets once or twice a fortnight. The Commissioners say that Ordinance, 23 of the first amending Ordinance of 1903, when passed by this Council, was not fully understood. The memorandum of the Hon. Colonial Secretary which was laid on the table of this Council goes to show that the matter was very fully debated and gentlemen, it seems to me that the complaint of the Commission is somewhat chimerical and groundless when you recollect that they were members for some three or four years that they had been deprived of the power which they thought was essential to their existence. It was not until they began to take evidence that they found out that they had lost the power. However in any case it is interesting to recall the history of the amending Ordinance 23 of 1903. The original draft of the Bill (I mean the principal Ordinance) provided for a head for the Sanitary Commission, Messrs. Osborne and Chadwick, who were members of the Sanitary Board, said that Hongkong was peculiar in having no individual responsible to the Governor or Government for the administration of the sanitary law of the colony. The section, therefore, appointing an administrative head was deleted and the Principal Medical Officer was made chairman of the Board but without any powers.

The Secretary of State, in conveying the approval of His Majesty to the Ordinance pointed out in very forcible terms the practical difficulties which must ensue from having set aside this recommendation of the special commissioners and therefore Ordinance 23 was introduced with I believe the primary intention of creating an administrative head of the department. These however who view this question from an atmosphere less heated by local controversy and who bring to the aid of their judgment the experience they have gained in other countries and regions come to the conclusion that in order to maintain the efficiency and practical use of the department a working head is necessary. The Secretary of State, and his officers, Messrs. Chadwick and Osborne with their experience, and I may add myself with the experience which I have had of administration, are fully convinced that to work successfully and to maintain discipline—which the Commissioners said was lamentably deficient—that there should be a working head who shall develop his whole time and shall be vested with adequate powers and responsibility and whose career shall depend upon the efficiency of the department and who, like his subordinates, shall be responsible to the Government. If he shall be responsible for the proper spending of the vote of the Sanitary Department under the control of the Treasury and of the Audit department. The appointment however, of that new head of department which is provided for in this Bill does not in any way diminish the very powers which the Ordinance confers upon the Sanitary Board. I propose that the head of the department shall before the 31st March of each year lay the estimates before the Sanitary Board for discussion together with any proposals which he may have to make regarding works of a sanitary nature included in the vote for public works—extraordinary. I propose that he shall call the Sanitary Board on all charges giving effect to sanitary bylaws, that he shall inform the Board of any change of organization of the staff, that he shall inform the Board of any recommendations for appointment or leave or dismissal of the European staff, and that he should lay before them any complaint of the public regarding the staff. I have spoken of the financial responsibility of the head of the department and since I am endeavouring to lay before you a faithful account of the action of the Government in connection with the report of the Commission, I would refer also to their suggestions on the subject. The Commissioners suggested that the Sanitary Board should have unrestricted power to spend the entire sum voted for the sanitation of the colony. The sum voted for sanitation, gentlemen, is divided under various votes which are authorized and allocated by this Council. If the Sanitary Board is to deal with the sum as a lump sum then the power of this Council is taken away and conferred upon the Sanitary Board. A large portion of these votes are concerned with the personal emoluments of officials. These are arranged under agreements and the appointments made by the Crown, and it is not legally possible for any corporate body to alter these salaries. The Crown has also suggested that they should have the power of appointing and discharging officers, but it is quite impossible for any corporate body to dismiss officers appointed under the Crown whose rights are safeguarded to them through the representative of the Crown with an ultimate right of appeal to the Secretary of State. Neither do I think it would be to the benefit of the department to be run as a separate concern from the rest of the civil service. You would not get the same class of men, you would not get continuity, which I consider to be necessary to efficiency and success as it is based on accumulated experience. At the present time gentlemen, I think that in this part of the British Empire we prefer to be governed by trained civil servants with an executive council, and with a legislative council representing the community by its most distinguished members, and not by a majority of the Sanitary Board. I pass now to another of the principal questions dealt with in this Bill. The Commissioners complained that there had been great delay in the passing of plans and in other matters connected with the Building Authority. They proposed a solution in this, that the Sanitary Board should control its own staff of engineers. This must necessarily mean duplication of and course additional cost and I think that Hon. Members will agree with me that at the present time our efforts should be directed towards reducing instead of increasing the expenditure, especially now that the initial work in connection with sanitation has been arduous. The memorandum prepared by the Hon. Director of Public Works and laid on the table of the Council dealt with the arguments advanced by the Commission in clear and convincing terms. He pointed out the overlapping which must occur and the difficulty of discriminating between the officials of the Public Works Department and of the engineering staff of the Sanitary Board. I need not repeat all these arguments which appear to me as they did to my predecessor to be convincing. I recognize however the justice of the complaint of the Commissioners and I agree that the best way to remedy this is that there should be no division of control and that the building authority should be under the control of the Public Works Department and the Director of Public Works should be responsible for the duties under the Ordinance which come under the Building Authority. The Bill provides for this and it will be necessary to transfer such officers as are concerned under the Building Authority from the Sanitary Department to the Public Works Department. In future in order to expedite business plans will not have to be signed by the Medical Officer of Health and the Director of Public Works together. Financially this will effect a considerable saving. The scheme was really part of what the Commission recommended. The legitimate scheme I do not think myself is compatible with the conditions of this colony. The chief engineer of the Sanitary Board would have to be an officer of equal standing with the Director of Public Works because the Sanitary Board themselves have not the technical knowledge to control a man of lesser standing and experience. That of course would involve an increase in the number of officials and there would be friction. I think also that the Building Authority should be a Government department which has no bias towards property owners who are necessarily largely represented on the Sanitary Board and whose interests it is to serve the community as a whole and to carry out the wishes of the Government. Intending purchasers of land desire to know how they will be dealt with under the Ordinance and they would not wish their proposals to be made public as they would be if laid before the Sanitary Board. Similarly with regard to the alterations of boundaries, resump-tions, etc., it is not desirable that they should be prematurely made public. The Building Authority must know otherwise plans would be passed which would interfere with designs with regard to roads, drains, water works, etc. Now the Public Works Department deal every day with the verifying of boundaries, con-

venants and conditions of sale and if the engineering department were separated from the Public Works Department a building might be authorized that would interfere with the levels and alignments of these roads. I agree with the Commissioners that it is absolutely necessary that the Building Authority should be under one department. In order to give effect to this I propose to transfer the senior sanitary surveyor and two clerks from the Sanitary Department to the Public Works Department, creating a junior sanitary surveyor with an assistant engineer who should be appointed by the Public Works. Two drainage inspectors will also be transferred as officers of the Public Works Department and these officers are intimately associated with the Building Authority. The cost of the engineering staff proposed by the Commission was £2260 and to that we shall have to pay in addition one senior engineer. The amount involved by the incremental rises under the new scheme will cost £2790. The maximum will be £3343, but that maximum can never be reached as it is impossible that all officers will be similarly drawing maximum rate. There will therefore be a considerable saving. In practice the Public Works Department will serve notices against property owners for certain nuisances such as deficient window areas, absence of open space, illegal cook stoves, obstruction in back yards, and that class of nuisances which fall under the purview of the Building Authority. Notices of plans will as before be deposited with the Public Works Department showing how it is proposed to deal with the nuisances and other notices referring to sanitary questions will be issued by the Sanitary Board, as heretofore. Similarly the Public Works Department will deal with house drainage which is part construction. In future owners will have no trouble or expense with regard to plans as to drainage, and it will not be necessary to have duplicate plans and there will only be need for one certificate of completion. Since all structure work will be under one department there will I hope be no further delays. The Commission also advocated an increase in the number of medical officers of health and a decrease in the number of inspectors. Of the three assistant medical officers of health whose salaries are provided in the current estimates one post has been vacant now for a very long time and during the past year one other has been on leave. The Medical Officer of Health has also for some time past been acting as civil veterinary surgeon, yet there has been no complaints of neglect or overstrain. Since I desire may be due largely to the great personal energy and experience of the present Medical Officer of Health. In future by the appointment of a head of the department the Medical Officer of Health will be relieved of a great deal of correspondence. I see therefore no necessity for filling the vacancy which exists and still less for increasing the staff of medical officers of health. It is not possible to substitute medical officers for inspectors. That class of man would not consent to personally supervise cleansing operations, inspect nuisances or control gangs of coolies nor do I think in many cases they would be physically fit to do so. I do not see the training for such work, once however I do not propose to increase the staff of medical officers of health. I do not think the recommendation of the Commission for the decrease of inspectors has the same weight. They proposed to abolish senior inspectors. These men each supervise two districts with two district inspectors under them. The system seems to me to have been a good one as affording opportunities for promotion and introducing some elasticity. The Medical Officer of Health advised such a reduction, but I do not think it would be advisable to do so. The Medical Officer of Health gives it as his opinion that the number of districts they would have to create would be 12 to 18 so that there would be no decrease in the number of inspectors required. The alternative is to appoint say four inspectors for special duties and these additional men are also very much required in order to provide for vacancies by illness or through the absence on leave of district inspectors. Their pay would be from £4 to £20 per annum, increasing by £15 per annum, that is if they are fully qualified in Chinese otherwise from £165 to £228. It is not possible to raise this rate of pay as otherwise subordinates in other departments of similar grade would have a claim also to have their salaries raised. It is considered enough as it is increased by certain allowances. The Commissioners made no recommendation with reference to plague men and these remain as before. With regard to cattle depots the Commissioners suggested that there should be two inspectors but the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that three are necessary—two for Kowloon and one for Kowloon, one for day and one for night duty. The Commissioners propose that there should be two inspectors for cemeteries but since the laying out of the cemeteries these will now pass to the Public Works Department as part of the Building Authority. One will probably be sufficient. The Commission recommended two inspectors for disinfecting but probably one will suffice; only one has been employed and no difficulty has occurred. They urged also that prosecuting inspectors should be abolished. The Medical Officer of Health opposed this on the ground that the time of the district inspectors would be greatly wasted by hanging about the courts and that they would not be able to cope with their duties. I think that by arranging special hours and special days we will be able to satisfactorily arrange and therefore prosecuting inspectors will be abolished. The present staff of inspectors is for districts 18. Under the new scheme there will be 13 for districts and four extra inspectors for scavenging. Five plague inspectors will remain, also the three inspectors for depots. There will be one only inspector for cemeteries. The three prosecuting inspectors, the market inspector, and one licensing inspector will be abolished. Thus we have abolished eight of the inspectors as recommended by the Commission. Some of these have already reverted to their duties in the police from which service they were temporarily taken. In the matter of limewashing the Commission recommended that half yearly limewashing should be discontinued and we have now arranged that it should be done once a year only, since public cleansing is enforced and any houses which are found to be dirty may be ordered to be cleansed. The Commission also advised the reduction of the number of interpreters from 17 to 15. We propose that only 14 should be retained. These changes of course, together with those I have indicated with regard to the Building Authority, cannot be brought into operation at once as the engagement of men already employed

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

RECOGNIZED AS THE STANDARD COGNAC THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

I HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

ONE STAR	Per Dozen	...	...	...	\$25.00
THREE STARS	...	...	...	...	\$28.00
V.S.O.P. LIQUEUR	...	...	...	...	\$49.00
V.V.S.O.P.	...	...	...	...	\$80.00

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

TELEPHONE No 135

WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

[35]

cannot be arbitrarily cancelled. Our object is primarily reform and not reduction, though the saving which will accrue from the changes I have indicated will amount to between £375 and £1424, that is to say the latter sum is what will be saved when full effect has been given to the whole of the changes. There are no other matters of detail on which the Commission made recommendations and which involve executive action and not any alteration of law. They have already been carried out as you will have seen from different sessional papers laid on the table of this Council, such for instance as the matter of open spaces in the matter of cubicles the recommendations of the Commission which reported on this matter last August have been practically adopted in toto with the exception of paragraph nine which referred to pulling down every third house and which was not intended to be carried into operation forthwith but to be kept in view as a theory and as an ideal to be aimed at. Both for structural and financial reasons no action in that direction can be taken at the present time, but the recommendations with which I agree in principle will be kept in mind. At the time when the Committee presented their report the Sanitary Board had not I think realised their powers under the proviso 154 on the subject of cubicles, as was pointed out by the hon. member at the end of the table on my (Mr. May). In the year 1903 to 1904 the average number of cases presented to Government for exemption or modification under the Ordinance was 275 per annum. Since the date on which the Government pointed out the powers of the Sanitary Board the number of modifications and exemptions which have been recommended involved 4179 doors contained in 2247 houses. Hon. members will I think agree that the Government have recognised the principle that cubicles are a necessity among the Chinese and has taken such steps as are in their power by a house to house inspection which is now nearly completed to harmonise as far as possible the interests of the people with the dictates of sanitation. In conclusion, gentlemen, I would say on behalf of myself and the civil servants who collaborated in preparing the Bill now before you that no effort has been spared to sift to the bottom every recommendation made by the Commissioners or have come from any outside source and to give effect in the fullest possible way to every point which appeared to us to be for the public interest and the public welfare. I recognise with admiration the public spirit of the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board who devote so much time to the discussion of public affairs. Nothing in this Bill will diminish the large powers given them under the Act with the exception of the transfer of the building authority to the Public Works Department and that has been done in order to carry out the recommendation of the Commission and promote economy and rapidity. The Sanitary Board will still maintain its power of criticism and making known its wishes. The bill, as I have said, only refers to matters which necessitate an alteration in the law. With regard to those matters which such executive action the bill does not deal as already the Government has given effect to them. There are some other points that are relevant to the discussion and I think I would be best filling the wishes of the community outside these walls if I travelled somewhat beyond the clauses of the bill and explained as fully as I am able to do, not only the legal action, but the executive action which the Government has taken, and is at present taking, or is to take, to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission. Generally speaking the main desire of the chief medical officer of health has been to introduce and reform into the law and the procedure as the investigations of the Commission have shown to be necessary; secondly to introduce such other amendments as has been shown to be necessary since 1903, to relax wherever possible with advantage to the community too stringent clauses that were unduly heavy on the Chinese community, and to encourage them by inviting their co-operation in our campaign against disease. I think by the appointment of a working head, whose office will be a bureau of information to Chinese inquirers who will work in close cooperation with the Registrar General, will be a new factor, and help to smooth our workings with the poorer class of Chinese, while the street committees, the distribution of information on simple hygiene, will tend in the same direction. I trust that the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board will not relax their efforts to the same end. There is no doubt that our methods in the past, no matter how necessary, whenever an epidemic raged in our midst have created considerable misgiving in the minds of the poorer classes. Local values have decreased. It is our object to disarm that suspicion among the uneducated portion of the community and to impress on the educated class their responsibilities, and to interest them in cooperation with us. Before I resume my seat I would wish to say one word with regard to the work of the Commission. It is to express my own personal deep regret, a regret which I know is shared by all honourable members, at the absence of the member who represented the Chamber of Commerce in this Council. As chairman of the Commission, working for ten months, he had acquired a profound knowledge of these subjects, which he had kept up to date as a constant member of the Sanitary Board. Not we alone, but the whole community, are losers by not having his assistance and valuable criticism in our deliberations on this subject (applause).

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

"TWO IN ONE"

THE LATEST MUSICAL MARVEL.

THE AUTO-PIANO

(A PIANO & PLAYER COMBINED)

RECITALS DAILY.

If you are interested, come to hear it.

You will not be asked to purchase.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.—I have great pleasure in seconding that.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—I will gladly assure the honourable member that the bill will not be proceeded with for the space of one month or so.

The bill was then read a first time.

CHINESE EMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Chinese Emigration Ordinance 1899. The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—The Council stands adjourned till this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held—the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following vote was passed:

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Twenty-two thousand and hundred Dollars (\$22,000) in aid of the vote Public Works Recurrent, Miscellaneous, Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 5th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in S.E. Japan owing to the depression which is moving Eastwards over that area.

Pressure has increased moderately over S.W. Japan, the Loocheos and the E. coast of China, and fallen moderately over Central China. It remains low over the S. coast of China and the N.W. part of the China Sea.

Gradients are rather steep over the Formosa Channel and the Northern shores of the China Sea, where N.E. and E. winds strong to a gale, will continue to prevail.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

(N.E. & E. winds, strong to gale; equally, rainy.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood ... N.E. wind strong to a gale.

Formosa Channel ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loocheos ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.

"The Seamless Robe" by A. Chancel (Ada Carter), published by T. Werner Laurie, London, is a book of revelations on "Christian Science," and tells of a man's miraculous cures which the latest fad in religion is said to have been able to effect where eminent medical practitioners signally failed. Almost as wonderful as its method of snatching those from the jaws of death whose days are numbered is the story of how it converted a bishop of the Church of England. It might be said that the unfortunate minister of the Gospel was under the ban of persecution until "Christian Science" marked him for its own. Then, when mind had to some extent conquered matter, he cast aside his canonicals and went forth into the world in tweeds to win his way to immortality. We have no doubt that the story will find favour among local "Scientists."

NOTICE.

Communications respecting advertisements, subscriptions, printing, binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the business matters of the Press.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Code: A.B.O. 5th Rd. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on SATURDAY, 14th day of March, 1908, at 12 NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing Director and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th until 14th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. T. ANDREW,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. 491

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 25, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1908, at NOON for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th March to SATURDAY, the 21st March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th March 1908. 492

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Action No. 312 of 1907.

Between THE WING TUNG CHEONG Firm, Plaintiffs,

The ON SHUN CHUEN Firm and LUNG PONG PO, Defendants.
The KI FUNG HONG of No. 11, Bonham Strand West, Victoria, Hongkong, Guarantors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a writ of Foreign Attachment against all the property movable and immovable of the above named defendants within the Colony was issued on the 2nd day of March, 1908, and is returnable on the 16th day of March, 1908.

Dated the 6th day of March, 1908.
OSWALD D. THOMSON,
25, Queen's Road Central,
Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. 476

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

"MARMORA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. Moldavia.
From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to suit.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. 1

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"INABA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. 494

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DEVONIAN DINNER will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on SATURDAY, 14th March at 8 o'clock P.M. Devonian wishing to attend are requested to send their names to

M. S. NORTHCOOTE,
Hon. Secretary,
Care of Hon. Kong Club,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. 490

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

A First-class SHORTHAND REPORTER for Permanent position and Good Salary to Suitable Man.
Apply to—
"BOX 222"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908. 468

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS
"CLAREMONT"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 1590

NOTICE.

HOOSAINALI & CO. beg to inform their Customers and the Public that a REAL CLEARANCE SALE

at Cash Lowest Prices will be held in their Establishment from the 2nd to 14th March.

Inspection is cordially invited.
HOOSAINALI & CO.,
25, Queen's Road Central,
Under Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. 457

CLEARANCE SALE.

WE are holding a Cheap Sale to Clear part of our old stock, for 14 days only, from 4th to 16th March, comprising—

Glass-ware, Crockery, Earthenware, Electro Plated Ware, Marble Closets, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Counterpane, Down Quilt Carpets, Door Mats, Sashes, Table Cloths, &c. &c., must be sold to make room for new and complete stock.

Reduction on above mentioned Goods, of 25 per cents. cash on delivery.
A. TACK & CO.,
28, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. 481

IF YOU REQUIRE

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS
POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

STAMP, BIRTHDAY AND POSTCARD ALBUMS,
Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

POSTAGE STAMPS
in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c. &c.
AND
All other Philatelic Goods

CALL AT—
GRACE & CO.,
Hongkong Hotel Corridor,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 119

CHI WO & CO.

LINE OF STEAMERS.
HONGKONG-MAOAU LINE.

THE Company's New Steamship

"HOIMING,"
(Captain EVANS)
Departures from Hongkong to Macao: on week days at 8 A.M. from PING OI New Wharf and from Macao at 2 P.M.

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO
Every SUNDAY from Hongkong at 9 A.M. and from Macao at 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 349

SANG MOW.
RATTAN AND GRASS
FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.
BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS
in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.
45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

NOW READY.

MAIL TABLES
FOR 1908.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents
On Paper ... 20 "
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 215

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR
日曆英中五十五

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 30TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. 494

NOTICES OF FIRMS

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned has To-day resumed Charge of This Office.

T. ARIMA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. 496

NOTICE

MR. ALEXANDER MUELLER, having left China on the 26th ult., ceased to sign our Firm per procreation on that date.

We have this day authorized Mr. EILNRICH LUDWIG MUELLER of Hongkong, and Mr. LUDWIG FRIEDRICH RUDOLF LEISSNER of Canton to Sign our Firm's name per Procreation.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong & Canton, 1st March, 1908. 455

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG MILLING CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, King's Building, at 1 o'clock NOON TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 7th March, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

A. H. BENNETT & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1908. 404

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 10th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February to the 16th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1908. 387

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty First ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 14th March at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3th to the 14th March, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908. 470

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

LOST.

FIVE CERTIFICATES of 100 Shares each standing in the Register of this Company in the name of CHOY SUN have been LOST.

Serial No. 1801-60101/60100-100 Shares
" " 1802-60101/60100-100 "
" " 1803-60101/60100-100 "
" " 1804-60101/60100-100 "
" " 1805-60101/60100-100 "

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 500 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1908. 406

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Ring Loong Street,
(1st Street West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 515.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishman.

TYPEWRITER.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,
Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. Late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 19, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Storage will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong 18th November, 1901. 43

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT March 6th.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS
HENRY DALLAS

AND THE
BANDMANN

OPERA CO.

Friday, Mar. 6 } THE GIRLS OF
Saturday, Mar. 7 } GOTTENBURG
Monday, Mar. 9, A RUNAWAY GIRL
Tuesday, Mar. 10 } MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND
Wednesday, Mar. 11 }
Thursday, Mar. 12, THE NEW ALLADIN
Friday, Mar. 13, THE DAIRYMAIDS
Saturday, Mar. 14, A CHINESE HONEYMOON

Prices: \$3, \$2, and \$1.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO'S.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. 384

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. W. DANNY, to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE W. DANNY.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 12th and 13th March, 1908, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at No. 5, Queen's Gardens, Peak Road,
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THEREIN CONTAINED,
Comprising—SILK TAPESTRY, COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with glass, OVERMANTELS, DINING WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with Glass, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, ENGRAVINGS of a quantity of BRONZE STATUETTES, INCENSE BURNERS and VASES, OLD CHINA, CARPETS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES, DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, SHANGHAI BATHS, &c. &c.

A large quantity of Prints in Pots and One Cottage Piano by Collard and Collard, London, One IRON SAFE and One RICKSHA.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view on Wednesday the 11th instant.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. 473

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WE have been favoured with instructions WEDNESDAY, the 18th March 1908.

THE SCHOONER YACHT
"PLANET PILGRIM"
(Owner, C. F. STANHOPE BLISSBOUGH)
now lying stranded on the shore of Haitian Island.

Lat. 25° 35' N., Long. 119° 50' E.
The approximate measurements of the vessel are as follows—

Length 75 ft., Breadth 23 ft., depth 10 ft.;
The Sails, Gear, etc. are stored at Mamel Dock, Pagoda Anchorage and may be viewed on application to Captain F. ASHON. A catalogue will be issued. The Purchaser of the vessel will have the option of purchasing the gear in one lot otherwise it will be offered in lots as per Catalogue. The Purchaser or Purchasers will be responsible to the I. M. Customs for the duty thereon which will be levied in accordance with our Account Sales.

H. S. BRAND & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Foochow, 29th February 1908. 474

INSURANCES.

THE CENTRAL INSURANCE CO., LD., OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having taken over the AGENCY of the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. 482

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 23

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1906 £17,887,118.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... \$3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 587,500 0
II. FREE FUNDS... 8,886,720 19 8

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,250,000
PAID-UP ... 1,250,000
RESERVE FUND ... 170,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months ... 4 per cent.
For 6 " ... 3 1/2 per cent.
For 3 " ... 3 per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 23

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... 15,500,000
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Lyons, London, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Hankow, Bombay, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dalay, Port Arthur, Antung, Liyang, Mukden, Tieling, Chang Chun.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per annum
" " " 6 " 4 1/2 "
" " " 3 " 3 1/2 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th September 1907. 560

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND ... FL. 5,378,375 (\$448,000)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Charbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasouroran, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan, Deli, Palembang, Kota Radja, (Achoua) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c. &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 4 " do.
" 3 " 3 1/2 " do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. 25

DEUTSCHE-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—\$8,750,000
RESERVE FUND ... 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

NEW SEASON'S MODELS

JUST ARRIVED

BABY GRANDS
AND
COTTAGE PIANOS

BY

BLUTHNER, RUD. IBACH

RACHELS, PLEYEL,

CHAPPELL AND

ROSENKRANZ & CO.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1937.

AN EARNEST OF HEALTH.

Hall's Coca Wine is more than a tonic, because it has definite food value, and is a remarkable aid to digestion. The basis is a pure selected port, thoroughly aged in wood. Hall's Coca Wine retains all the delicate flavor and bouquet, and is therefore a delightful, fully palatable preparation, acceptable to the most critical taste. A wineglassful two or three times a day, preferably with meals—this is an earnest of health—a speedy cure for anemia and all physical or nervous debility. Your doctor will commend the use of Hall's Coca Wine, because he knows and approves its formula. This is the reason why over a million bottles are sold yearly.

Do you Suffer?

FROM
HEADACHE
LOSS OF SLEEP
INDIGESTION
TORDID LIVER
BILIOUSNESSBeecham's
Pills

will quickly remove the cause of these distressing complaints and restore healthy action to every organ. You will feel like a new person after taking a few doses of BEECHAM'S PILLS. They rid the system of impurities, improve the digestion, banish headache and

Give Positive Relief

In all cases of CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION AND DISORDERED LIVER. The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. They have helped thousands and recommended themselves.

Sold at all Drug Stores and by all Medicine Vendors in China; in boxes, price 5/6d., 1/4d. and 2/6d.

THE
DIRECTOR AND CHRONICLE
FOR 1938
IS
NOW ON SALE.

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1938.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS

President Roosevelt has sent a special Message to Congress dealing with trust legislation and urging the taking of measures to stamp out business corruption. It consists largely of an impassioned defence of the course taken by the Administration in prosecuting law-breaking corporations and of an exhortation to continue the same policy.

The President begins by asking for further legislation in this direction. The Employers' Liability Law, he says, should be re-enacted so as to make it conform to the Supreme Court decision that it must be limited in its operation to corporations doing interstate business. The Message asks that compensation should be provided for all Government employees injured in the Government service, especially Lathrop Canal employees, and it declares that there should be no necessity for lawsuits to gain such compensation. President Roosevelt suggests that the issue of injunctions, particularly in labour controversies, should be surrounded by safeguards so that individuals should not be enjoined from exercising their proper rights.

The Interstate Commerce Commission should be empowered to review rates or practices of a railroad and on its own initiative it should be able to issue an order prohibiting an advance in rates pending examination by the Commission. There should be provided means of making a physical valuation of railroads, and railroads should no longer be allowed to issue stocks and bonds in a manner approved by the Federal Government, which would make sure that the proceeds would be used for improvements and would not go to the enrichment of an individual or syndicate. The Federal Government must also assume a certain measure of control over the physical operation of railroads by handling interstate traffic and determine the conditions on which cars shall be interchanged between the different interstate railroads. It must also draw up a schedule under which perishable commodities shall be moved.

The law should correct that portion of the Sherman Act which prohibits all combinations, whether reasonable or unreasonable, but this should be done only as part of the general scheme to provide effective and thorough-going supervision by the national Government of all operations of the big interstate business concerns. The Message continues:—

"Each and every one of these laws, if enacted, would represent a part of the campaign, and make the class of great property holders realize that property has duties as well as rights. When the Courts guarantee to the employer, as they should, the rights of an employer, and to property the rights of property, they should no less emphatically make it evident that they will exact from property and from the employer duties which necessarily accompany these rights. If neither our laws have failed on this point of enforcing the performance of the duty of the man of property toward the man who works for him, and that of the man of great wealth, especially if he uses his wealth to secure success in business, toward the investor, the wage-worker, and the general public. The permanent failure of a man of property to fulfil his obligations would ultimately assure the wresting from him of the privileges which he is entitled to enjoy only if he recognizes the obligations accompanying them."

Proceeding, President Roosevelt says it is possible and certainly desirable that measures should be taken to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making use of what is known as "cornering" and "cornering" a market. "There is no moral difference between gambling at cards, in lotteries, and on the race-track, and gambling on the stock market. One method is just as pernicious to the body politic as the other. In kind and in degree the evil worked by stock gambling is far greater."

The President admits that legislation on this point would have to be undertaken with great care so as not to interfere with legitimate business. It would be necessary to study the successes and failures of foreign legislatures who had worked along this line, notably in Germany. After remarking that in a Federal Republic like the United States, the dealing with this matter by the Federal Government presents special difficulty, President Roosevelt proceeds:—"But if it is possible to devise a way to deal with it, the effort should be made, even if only in a cautious and tentative way. It would seem that Federal Government could at least act by forbidding the use of the mails and telegraph and telephone wires for mere gambling in stocks and futures, just as it does in the case of lottery transactions."

Noting that officers of the Standard Oil Company and of the Atchafalaya, Topoke, and Santa Fe Railroad, after a heavy fine had been inflicted on those concerns for rebate transactions, came out with widely-circulated statements protesting their innocence and denouncing as improper the action of the Courts in convicting them, the Message says that the statements in question were very elaborate, very ingenious, and untruthful in important particulars. In proof of this the President submits a letter written by the general freight manager of the Atchafalaya, Topoke, and Santa Fe Company to the auditor of the same company on February 27, 1937, setting forth the terms of the rebate agreed on by President Ripley, one other officer, and himself on fuel oil. This President Roosevelt says, shows the utter falsity of the plea of ignorance made by the president of the Atchafalaya Company, a similar plea of the Standard Oil Company being equally without foundation. Mr. Roosevelt declares that the attacks upon the Administration's policy emanate from purchased politicians and purchased newspapers. "They" he goes on, "are the puppets, which more as the strings are pulled. It is not the puppets, but strong cunning men, and mighty forces for evil behind those puppets, with which we have to deal."

In reply to the taunts from these sources that the authorities did not secure the imprisonment of, instead of fining, the offenders under the Anti-Trust Law, he says:—"This is what we are striving to do, and have actually done with some very wealthy criminals who represent that most baleful of alliances between the corruption of organized politics and the corruption of high finance." He instances the Gaynor-Greene case, a case of misappropriated bank funds at Chicago, and also the fraud case.

"The key note of all these attacks," proceeds the President, "is well expressed in the brazen protests against any effort for the 'moral regeneration of the business world on the ground that it is unnatural, unwarranted, and injurious, and that a business panic is the necessary penalty of such an effort. The morality of such a plea is precisely as great as if made on behalf of men caught in a gambling establishment when raised by the police. If such words mean anything, they mean that those whose sentiments they represent stand

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème, Lait, Charmand and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmand will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents

against the effort to bring about the moral regeneration of business, which would prevent a repetition of the insurance, banking, and street railroad scandals in New York, a repetition of the Chicago and Alton deal, a repetition of the combination of certain professional politicians, professional labour leaders, and big financiers, from the disgrace of which San Francisco has just been rescued, a repetition of the effort of the Standard Oil people to crush out every competitor, to overawe common carriers, and to establish a monopoly that treats the public with the contempt which the public deserves so long as it permits such principles to be acted on with impunity. The same authority that was made against the Department of Justice for prosecuting the heads of colossal corporations has been made against the man who, in San Francisco, presented with impartial severity the wrongdoers among business men, public officials, and labour leaders alike—namely, that it would hurt business. The principle is the same in the two cases:

"Just as the blackmailer and bribe-giver stand on the same evil eminence of infamy, so the man who makes an enormous fortune by corrupting legislatures and municipalities and corrupt stockholders and the public, stands on the same moral level with the corrupter who fattens on the blood money of the gambling-house saloon. Both kinds of corruption are far more intimately connected than would appear at first sight. Corrupt business and corrupt politics act and react with ever-increasing abatement on the other. The corrupt head of a corporation and the corrupt labour leader are both in the same degree enemies of honest corporation and the honest labour union. The racketeer, the gambler, the politician, the manipulator of securities, the corrupter and protector of vice, the blackmailing ward boss, the ballot-box stuffer, the demagogue mob leader, the hired bully, and the man-killer all alike work at the same web of corruption, and all alike should be abhorred by honest men. A business which is hurt by the movement for honesty is the kind of business which in the long run it pays the country to have hurt. It is the kind of business which has tended to make the very name of high finance a term of scandal to which all honest Americans of business should join in putting an end."

President Roosevelt answers those opponents who criticized the Judges for heavily fining the Standard Oil Corporation and the Atchafalaya Railroad, declaring that American Judges as a whole are brave and upright men. "No man," he says, "should lightly criticize a Judge, and no man should even in his own mind condemn a Judge unless he is sure of his facts. If a Judge is assailed for standing against popular folly and, above all, against mob violence, all honourable men should rally instantly to his support."

Referring to the fact that his opponents regard the movement against corruption as purely economic, the President says that it is fundamentally an ethical movement. He does not subscribe to the cynical belief that dishonesty and unfair dealing are essential to business success, to be condoned when the success is moderate and applauded when the success is great. "The methods whereby the Standard Oil people and those engaged in other combinations of which I have spoken have achieved great fortunes can only be justified by the advocacy of a system of morality which would also justify every form of criminality on the part of a labour union, and every form of violence, corruption, and fraud, from murder to bribery and ballot-box stuffing, in politics."

Mr. Roosevelt says both the State and the National Governments have to do their part in regulating corporations. If Congress neglects to do its part, the States will act separately, sometimes wisely, sometimes unwisely. He expresses unbounded confidence that the great nation will successfully accomplish the task to which it is committed. Notwithstanding the past two months of financial stress, the President does not believe for a moment that the acts of the Administration brought on the panic, but if they did, and they had to do over again, they would not hesitate to cut out the rottenness from the body politic.

President Roosevelt concludes with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

A TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT PROBLEM IN 1939.

[By C. B. Ery.]

The net result of the meeting of the Advisory Committee of representatives of the county cricket clubs at Lord's last Monday is that the proposal for a triangular tournament initiated by Mr. Abe Bailey has become a practical issue. The proposal was in the first instance made by Mr. Abe Bailey on behalf of the South African Cricket Association to the M.C.C. Committee, and was necessarily referred to the committee of the county cricket clubs. The county clubs, through their representatives on the Advisory Committee, have expressed their approval of the proposal, and, in accordance with recognised procedure, have informed the M.C.C. that they are ready to assist in promoting the scheme.

It is clear from various articles which have been published on the subject that the case for Mr. Abe Bailey's proposal is freely misunderstood.

Writers on cricket have been busy divorcing objections to the proposal, but they have overlooked the main point, which is, that the proposal was made for the very reason that there are very significant objections to the existing state of affairs. In fact, the real question is not what are the objections to the triangular scheme, but whether the objections to the existing plan are not greater.

The truth is that there has been a kind of impasse created in international cricket. We in England have made up our minds that the South Africans have proved their right to be treated on an equality with the Australians, in fact, many English cricketers consider that the South Africans would very likely beat the Australians on present form. Now, as the county clubs do not want our cricket season to be complicated with a Colonial visit more than once in three years at most, and as we must, it seems, invite the Australians and the South Africans to turn and turn about, it is evident that if each team comes in a different season we shall have the Australians here only once in every six years.

Thus the Australians will apparently be great losers by not accepting the triangular scheme. They will come here in 1939, and then not again till 1945, and in the meantime the Australians will come in 1941. The Australians at the same time will, presumably, receive visits from us only once in every six years. But, under the triangular scheme, which brings the Australians and South Africans to England together once in every three years, the Australians will have just as much cricket with us as heretofore.

If we are to treat the South Africans as they deserve, we can only offer the Australians half the amount of cricket which they have had with us hitherto unless the triangular system is adopted, or unless the county clubs forego their own interests and accept Colonial visits more often than they want them.

The county clubs are rather inclined to think that their interests should be attended to, since upon the county clubs alone depends the whole fabric of first-class cricket. As is well known, nearly all the county clubs are run at an annual loss. They get a team sent to Australia by the M.C.C. at a loss of £1,000. They see an Australian team come over here and make enough profit to divide up so as to give between £400 and £500 to each of its individual members. They see only about £30 at most coming to them from a Colonial visit that realises about twice as much to the individuals who play for the Colonial teams. Of course, the county clubs which have Test matches on their grounds are well enough satisfied, since they make about £2,000 from the Colonial visits; but only four of the fourteen counties have Test matches on their grounds.

It is abundantly evident that the Australians do exceedingly well and the majority of the county clubs exceedingly badly out of our cricket with the Australians. Hence the county clubs may be pardoned if they desire that Colonial team should not be invited here too frequently.

Were the choice left between the old arrangement and the new proposal probably the counties would not care very much. But the old arrangement has automatically lapsed by the advent of the South Africans. What the counties see is that if the continuity of our cricket with the Colonies is to be maintained, as is evidently desirable, either county cricket must suffer or the proposed triangular system must be adopted.

Hence it is that there is every probability that we shall have the Triangular Tournament in 1939. Some writers seem to think that the Australians will object. But it seems to me that the Australians have most to lose of the three parties under the existing plan of independent visits, and most to gain by the proposed scheme.

The idea that dates and grounds for Test matches are difficult to find is a myth. So, too, is the idea that the programme of county fixtures is greatly complicated by two Colonial teams being here together in the same year. People do not seem to see that under the triangular scheme, England plays six Test matches instead of five, that in all the Test matches between Australia and South Africa there are no odds to our cricket whatever; they are merely a very interesting addition.

It is not possible to examine the details of the triangular scheme in a short article. But anyone who troubles to analyse precisely what it means in the concrete will discover that the objections to it which have been vaguely suggested exist chiefly in imagination. There is no doubt that the triangular tournament is in the interests of all parties concerned. The only parties likely to hesitate are the county clubs which have at present Test matches on their grounds; since they do very well as it is. But they will do just as well under the new scheme. If the Australians do not fall in with the triangular idea it will be either because they do not understand the position, or because they think the counties, who really have the deciding voice if they care to raise it, will not trouble to stand out for what they want, and fairly want.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th inst., and left again at 7.30 a.m. Thursday for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. to-day.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1831

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
As supplied to the House of Commons.

BETTER THAN COPAIBA
MATICO
GRIMAULT & C^{HEMISTS}, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innocuous remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges, the Caput, and other ailments. It is not so caustic as the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from oppression in breathing, ROADSINNESS, and BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPIRATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.
GRIMAULT & C^{HEMISTS}, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

STORAGE

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 35 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for any Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE, Portion of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 in PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 4,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1936.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"
A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code (Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.
DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 98 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 93 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 "

DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 623 feet.
Length on Blocks... 613 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 98 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 61 "

DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 356 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS. THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand. THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P., specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES) equipped with necessary gear always ready for Short Notice.

報新外中港香
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press),
PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents. Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of, or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 33 Years FROM 1874 to 1906. Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

Don't be Discouraged

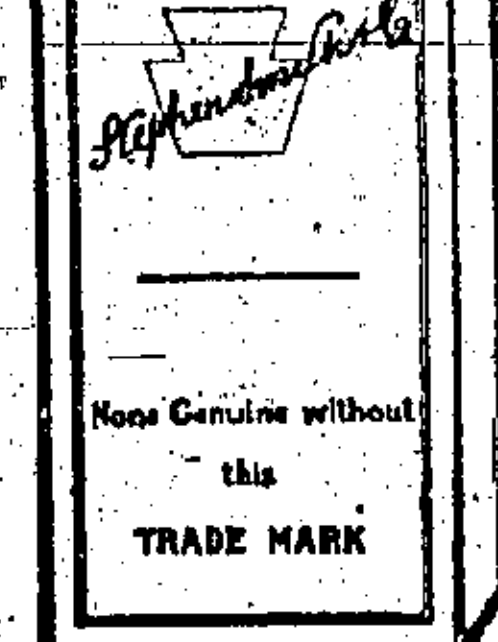
Even if you have tried so many times to regain your health and energy that you are almost discouraged, TRY AGAIN. Take

Hall's Coca Wine

and succeed. Hall's Coca Wine is liquid life. It gives health to the sick, strength to the weak, and energy to the strong.

There is nothing so potent as Hall's Coca Wine in the treatment of debilitating disease; nothing so stimulating to the jaded body in its unequal fight against climatic conditions; nothing so valuable to the healthy man to preserve his health.

Hall's Coca Wine is a grand English tonic, sold by all chemists and stores; in large and small bottles. Look for the red Keystone trademark and accept no substitute.



Hall's Coca Wine is the most marvellous restorative known to medical science—pure, potent, palatable.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP

Three years ago my life was positively a nightmare because of indigestion and nervousness. I could not eat for fear of the pain that always followed and I was tormented with wind and flatulence. However, I put some Mother Seigel's Syrup and that made a new woman of me. From Mrs. Peckham, 81, Clatterton Rd., Bromley, Kent, 1907. "I tried to say that I have had splendid health ever since Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me ten years ago."—From the same lady, April 10, 1907.

Mother Seigel's Syrup cures indigestion and the many ills that arise from the disturbed stomach. For nearly 40 years it has been before the public of five continents, and has effected unnumbered cures. Many thousands are healthy to-day, who but for this great remedy would be feeble invalids—if alive at all! It cures, in all cases, by aiding and strengthening the stomach, liver and bowels, thus cleansing the blood and toning the whole system.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is now also prepared in TABLET FORM and sold under the name of MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP TABLETS.

Price 2/6 per bottle—also six only.

PREVENTS & CURES
Indigestion

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ALACRITY, British despatch vessel, 700, Comdr. E. L. T. Leatham, 4th March—Pakel 2nd March.
 ASCOT, British str., 3,045, Booth, 4th March—Mojl 29th February, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CHOWYANG, British str., 1,424, Liehman, 5th March—Shanghai March 1st, via Swatow 4th, General, Sheep and Goats—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HANGCHOW, British str., 999, Mawley, 5th March—Chinkiang 29th Feb, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 HANGHANG, British str., 4th March—Canton.
 INABA MARU, Japanese str., 6,000, Wm. Bainbridge, 5th March—London 25th Jan and Singapore 28th February, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 KIANGNING, Chinese str., 4th March—Canton.
 KICKING, British str., 4th March—Canton.
 LYDIA, German str., 3rd March—Canton.
 MARHORA, British str., 5,239, G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., 5th March—Bombay and Singapore 29th Feb, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 RYOTOMARU, Japanese str., 1,563, Omagaki, 4th March—Mojl 29th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 SAMSUNG, German str., 1,842, P. Schmidt, 5th March—Saigon 20th February, Rice and Yaddy—Butterfield & Swire.
 SKRANSTAD, Norwegian str., 360, Agerup, 4th March—Taku 2nd March, Ballast—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
 SUCOTRA, British str., 3,396, W. R. F. Hickey, 4th March—Yokohama 25th Feb, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TRIUMPH, German str., 769, Bendixen, 5th March—Haiphong and Hobei 3rd March, General—Jensen & Co.
 YARU, British str., 1,019, R. Rodgers, 5th March—Manila 3rd March, Hemp, Sugar, Cigars and Sundries—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 5th March.
 Choyang, British str., for Canton.
 Hainan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 Hangchow, British str., for Canton.
 Kiangning, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.
 Kikun, British str., for Canton.
 Kyodo Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 Minora, British str., for Shanghai.
 Skranstad, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 Sp. r. Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

5th March.
 BELGRAVIA, German str., for Shanghai.
 C. DIENHAGEN, German str., for Hobei.
 DAIVA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
 ENYIN, German str., for Chiofo.
 FUKUKI, Chinese str., for Canton.
 FUKUKI, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
 FUKUKI MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 HANGKONG, British str., for Swatow.
 IHAKA, German str., for Canton.
 KIANGNING, British str., for Shanghai.
 LANDRAT SCHEFF, German str., for Saigon.
 LOOSK, German str., for Bangkok.
 LYDIA, German str., for Chinkiang.
 MARIN, German str., for Moji.
 POWHATAN, British str., for Moji.
 SUNDORAN, British str., for Cebu.
 TAKASAKI MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 THORNDIS, Norwegian str., for Moji.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Choyang reports: Fresh breeze, moderate sea, dull overcast weather to Swatow; thence to port strong monsoon rough sea, dull overcast and squally.
 The British str. Z. Bro reports: Light Wind and S.W. wind to 20° N 116° E smooth sea to port; strong N.E. and E.N.E. wind, and rough sea with heavy rain squalls.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

March 5th.
 ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
 Kowloon Dock: Neil Melod, Persia, Sorogon, Cyklop, Loyol, Masdol, Empress of China.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—Halvard.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
 HAINAN.
 Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 6th inst., at 10 A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS, LARPAIK & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. 462

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LD.
 FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA
 PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
 (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
 "KENNEBEC."
 Captain Beynon, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 7th March, at 2 P.M.
 For Freight, &c., apply to
 STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
 Oriental Freight Department,
 (Hotel Mansions), Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. 340

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
 Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TARMANUA, &c.

THE Steamship
 "ALDENHAM."
 Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at NOON.
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
 This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
 N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. 481

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Howloon are marked "L," nearest Hongkong "H," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	FLAG & REG.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTIWERP.	GLYNLOCHY	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Stallard	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 25th inst.
LONDON, ANTIWERP & HAMBURG	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Hickey	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	About 31st inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & AMSTERDAM VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCOTCH	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Charbonnel	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 17th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP	NUBIA	Jap. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP	ROSENSTADEN	Ger. str.	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP	CATHAY	Ger. str.	k.w.	Porzelius	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	—	...	MELCHERS & CO.	End of March.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	...	MELCHERS & CO.	Beginning of April.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Haase	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st April, at D'light
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Kotzke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAMBA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERIES GIBRALTAR &c.	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	B. Wilhelm	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd April.
TELESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	VORWÄRTS	Aus. str.	—	B. Bodnarz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	KENNERBURY	Brit. str.	—	Beynon	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 17th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	SAINT PATRICK	Brit. str.	—	...	STANDARD OIL CO.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	...	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	About 19th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	LENNOX	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TYMONT	Am. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On 17th inst.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. S. Lapraik	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KARATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Mori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	First half of April.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Dawson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DARWIN &c.	MANILA	Ger. str.	—	J. Minssen	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	St. John George	MELCHERS & CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KARATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. L. Harrison	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 17th April, at Noon.
VLADIVOSTOCK	KUWANG	Rus. str.	—	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Bainbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. von Sander	MELCHERS & CO.	About 3rd April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUWANG	Jap. str.	—	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN	KALGAN	Dut. str.	—	Zwart	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
NEWCHWANG	KUWANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Dowson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHIFU	KALGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK	KALGAN	Brit. str.	k.w.	F. Stehr	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW	CHRONOS	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	MARMORA	Brit. str.	—	G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 6th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	TUNGSHING	Brit. str.	—	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, CHINGWANTAO, JAPAN, AMERICA &c.	SOBU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Jonan	J. MILLET.	On 9th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	CHOWYANG	Jap. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	HANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINCESS ALICE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Mawley	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	TOYOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Roth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	FOOKANG	Brit. str.	—	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 11th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	LANGKANG	Ger. str.	k.w.	W. E. Sawyer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIBERIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAINAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	H. Harder	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23th inst.
TAMSU VIA SWATOW & AMOY	JOHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Robson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	SINGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. S. Smith	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	Jameson	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 9 A.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	T. Meyrick	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Rodger	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ROBI	Brit. str.	—	A. Somerville	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 8th inst., at 2 P.M.
CERU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	Ger. str.	1 m.	R. Almond	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, MADRAS &c.	MOYORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	CAPIRE	Ital. str.	—	F. Semblil	MELCHERS & CO.	End of March.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CATHERINE APCAR	Brit. str.	—	J. Hands	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTANG	Brit. str.	—	Pedone	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
JAVA PORTS	TIJMAHI	Dut. str.	—	W. D. A. Thomas	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 10th inst., 3 P.M.
				Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
				de Brouwers	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 8th March, 2 P.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 14th March, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.
AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" ... About 16th March.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th January 1908.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days across the Pacific to the "EMPEROR LINE" leaving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	8,000	THURSDAY, 12th March	30th March
"LENNOX"	8,700	WEDNESDAY, 25th March	23rd April
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	8,000	THURSDAY, 8th April	7th April
"MONTEAGLE"	6,168	WEDNESDAY, 23rd April	26th May
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 7th May	25th May
"GLENFARG"	8,700	WEDNESDAY, 20th May	18th June

* S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPEROR" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 24 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York 27-110 Intermediate on Steamers) and 1st Class Railway) 240, 242.

First Class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
 Corner Fadder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
VLADIVOSTOCK	"CURONIA"	On 12th March.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	"CATHAY"	End of March.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	"TRANQUEBAR"	Beg. of April.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
TOMES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

FOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
* TREMONT	9,806	T. W. Garlick	On 17th March.
* SUVERIC	6,282	W. Shotton	On 9th April.
* KUMERIC	6,232	Cowley	On 2nd May.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

* The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carrier in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1908.

THOS. COOK & SON,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

TICKETS ISSUED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE COLLECTED, SHIPPED AND FORWARDED AT LOWEST RATES.

FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED.

Full information on Application.

Head Office for the Far East:

16, DES VUEX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office:—

14, WATER STREET
YOKOHAMA.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 7th March at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOOLTAN", 9,660 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Fremata", due in London on 18th April, 1908. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. 1

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON and AMSTERDAM VIA SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SOCOTRA Capt. W. R. Hickey	On 6th March	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	MARMORA Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R.	About 6th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA Capt. C. L. Daniel	Noon, 7th March	See Special Advertisements.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 11th March	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1908

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCE- STON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"LIANGCHOW" "TAIYUAN"	On 7th Mar., 4 P.M. On 9th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 10th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHENSI"	On 10th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 11th Mar., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO	"KALGAN"	On 11th Mar., 4 P.M.
HAIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 11th Mar., 10 A.M.
NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 14th Mar., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIPONG"	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates—or all—New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. S. SMITH	SUNDAY, 8th Mar., at 9 A.M.
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	TUESDAY, 10th Mar., at 8 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch—Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. LANGBANK ... 22nd March	S.S. SLAVONIA ... 7th March.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 29th March	S.S. BRASILIA ... 15th March.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 6th April	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 13th April	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SAMBIA ... 2nd April	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 14th April	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:

HOMEWARD.

FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. LANGBANK ... 22nd March	S.S. SLAVONIA ... 7th March.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 29th March	S.S. BRASILIA ... 15th March.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 6th April	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 13th April	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SAMBIA ... 2nd April	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 14th April	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:

S.S. KOWLOON FOR TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK On 6th March.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"GOSSEN" Capt. B. WILHELM	Wed'ay, 11th Mar., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZESS ALICE" Capt. G. ROTH	About Wed'ay 11th March.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. MINNSEN	Thursday, 26th Mar., at 5 P.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBIL	End of March.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von SENDEL	About Friday, 3rd April.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPEDITION ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	JAVA	First half of March	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of March	JAPAN	First half of March
TJILATAP	JAVA	Second half of March	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of March	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of March	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of April	JAPAN	First half of April

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all—Netherlands-Indian-ports—on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908.

Telephone No. 375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SANUKI MARU, Tons 6112 Capt. S. G. Parsons AWA MARU, Tons 6109 Capt. P. E. Cope VICTORIA, B.C. and IYO MARU, Tons 6320 Capt. Wm. Thompson	WED' DAY, 18th March, at Daylight. WED' DAY, 1st April, at Daylight. TUESDAY, 17th March, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 31st March, at Daylight. FRIDAY, 2nd March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, WASH. via KAGA MARU, Tons 6301 Capt. G. S. Lapraik SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, MADRAS and COLOMBO	YAWATA MARU, Tons 5539 Capt. T. L. Harrison MOYORI MARU, Tons 5373 Capt. J. Hands INABA MARU, Tons 6187 Capt. Wm. Beinbridge TOTOPI MARU, Tons 3412 Capt. M. Winkler NIKKO MARU, Tons 5539 Capt. T. Harrison	FRIDAY, 17th April, at Noon. FRIDAY, 6th March. SATURDAY, 7th March, at Daylight. THURSDAY, 12th March. WED' DAY, 18th March, at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Tons 5539 Capt. T. L. Harrison	FRIDAY, 17th April, at Noon.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

CIE. DES CHARGEURS REUNIS, ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

FOR	S. S. "CEYLAN."
SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO, TIENTSIN AND PEKING; KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC COAST, BUENOS AYRES, MONTE- VIDEO, without transhipment.	Capt. JOUAN To Sail On MONDAY, 9th MARCH.

THIS twin screw Steamer, 15,000 tons, is newly built and has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Only Single and Double Berth Cabins, each fitted with Electric Fans, Steam Heaters, Writing Table, Wardrobe, Drawing Room, Smoking Room, Hair Dressing Room, Laundry, Doctor and Stewards.

The Best Line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

J. MILLET, AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAV. CO. LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 7th Mar., Noon.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 7th Mar., 4 P.M.
* SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday, 8th Mar., Daylight
* SHANGHAI	"CHEYANG"	Tuesday, 10th Mar., Noon.
* SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
* SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, KUTSANG	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 17th Mar., Noon.

RETURN TOUR TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUTSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Manji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Port, Chofu, and Tientsin

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND
HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
will be despatched for the above Ports on
or about TUESDAY, the 31st March.
Doctor and Stewards carried.For Freight or Passage, apply to—
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong 3rd March, 1908.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON-RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on
sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-
STALL, Mr. H. B. TUNNEY'S KOWLOON
STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAU'S
FERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ABSORBING INTEREST.
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flower Land," etc.)THE VOLUME which consists of 481
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of
historical interest showing the disposition of
the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated
to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A.
RENNETT.Its description of Chinese Social Customs
and Superstitions, combined with the insight it
gives into political conditions in China makes
"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent
volume for presentation to friends at Home.Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese
Emblem in Gold.

PRICE \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WATSON
LTD., Messrs. BREWER & CO., or from
the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS" Office.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAMBIA."

Captain Muller, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PATHAN."

FROM GLASSGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Medea," "Cordouan" and "Dordogne" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Vile d'Aras" and "Vile de Dunkerque" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 9th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th March, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. J. MILLET,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SIKH"

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BELGRAVIA."

Capt. Hildbrand, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY, the 3rd inst., at Noon.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

